

## THE MILITARY COURT IN MEXICO.

We avail ourselves of the annexed synopsis of the remainder of the proceedings had in Mexico in the case of Gen. PILLLOW, as they appear in the New York Commercial Advertiser. We have had the full reports before us for some days, but, as the Advertiser remarks, "they are so long and tedious that any thing more than a brief summary has become undesirable."

### TWENTY-SIXTH DAY.

Lieut. RIPLEY, aid to Gen. Pillow, was again under examination. The substance of his testimony was that Gen. Pillow's preparatory arrangements for the battle of Contreras were approved by Gen. Scott; that he was opposed to the arrest of Tacubaya; that he had no knowledge of Gen. Pillow's killing a Mexican officer except what he had heard from Gen. P. himself.

### TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY.

Gen. WORTH still on the stand. His evidence occupies more than two columns, but it relates almost exclusively to details of arrangements discussed in council prior to the attack on Chapultepec, and is not intelligible without plans or diagrams. Besides, it is substantially of no great importance.

### TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY.

Lieut. RIPLEY called again for the defence. Evidence unimportant.

Lieut. RAINS, aid to General Pillow, was sworn. Heard General Pillow express dissatisfaction with the armistice, and read a note which Gen. P. wrote to Gen. Scott on the subject. Does not know whether the note was sent. Picked up a note by which Gen. P. was wounded. It was a grape shot. Knows nothing personal of any combat between Gen. Pillow and a Mexican officer. Gen. Pillow continued to urge on his men and give commands some time after he was wounded.

Captain EDWARD BOGARDUS sworn for defence. Heard Gen. Pillow order Gen. Cadwalader's brigade to support Col. Riley at the pedestal.

### TWENTY-NINTH DAY.

Private DAVIS sworn. Was orderly for Gen. Pillow at the battle of Chapultepec.

Q. What do you know about Gen. Pillow's firing at or killing a Mexican officer?  
A. It was near the bridge, or fort around the bridge, on the road leading towards where Gen. Worth had been engaged with the enemy. I believe the firing had ceased. There were some three or four Mexican officers came in the direction of the bridge or fort where Gen. Pillow was advancing, and he drew a pistol and fired at one of the officers, and one of them fell to the ground from his horse. The horse started towards where Gen. Pillow was, and he gave directions to a soldier standing near him to take the horse; that is all I know. The Mexican officers were moving towards the bridge after the bridge had been fired.

Q. Were the Mexican officers advancing rapidly or slowly?  
A. I should call it rapidly.

Q. How near were you to Gen. Pillow at the time he shot the officer?  
A. I was within some two rods of him; it might have been more; it was a very short distance.

Q. To what soldier did Gen. Pillow give the shot Mexican horse?  
A. I do not know; it was an infantry man, however.

Q. How many times in all has the witness been sent for by General Pillow, and what passed between said Pillow and witness?  
A. I have been sent for once; he asked me then if I was orderly for him on the 20th. I told him I was. He asked if I was with him at the time, or knew any thing about his shooting a Mexican officer; I answered that I believed that I did. He wanted me to state, there were two or three officers present in the room when I was called in; he wanted me to state the circumstances and where he was; he wanted that I should state the circumstances as they were. I did so, and he said that was all that he wanted. I left then and returned to my company.

Q. At said visit to Gen. Pillow did not witness sign some written statement; and who drew up the statement?  
A. I did not.

Q. Has not the witness stated to Lieut. Col. Howard, or some other officer, that he (witness) made more than one visit to Gen. Pillow relative to the Mexican officer?  
A. No; I have not.

Q. How far off were the four Mexican officers when Maj. Gen. Pillow shot one of them?  
A. As I have stated before, I believe I cannot say; I don't know.

Q. Were the four Mexican officers at the time approaching as if they wished to attack the Americans, or surrender themselves as prisoners of war?  
A. If I were to decide, I should say they did not appear to me as if they wanted to surrender themselves as prisoners of war.

Q. Did either or all the Mexican officers fire before or after Maj. Gen. Pillow shot one of them?  
A. They did not fire before or after, as I noticed.

Q. Were Maj. Gen. Pillow and witness alone when the Mexican officer was shot?  
A. I have said before we were not alone; if not, I say now we were not alone, as there was an infantry man near by, the one to whom he gave directions to take the horse.

Q. What became of the shot Mexican officer? Was he killed dead or only wounded, and did Maj. Gen. Pillow and witness go up to him to see if he was hurt?  
A. I believe he was not killed but wounded. I saw him move after he fell from his horse. What became of him I do not know, for I returned after that on the main road, and there were some wagons and some men.

Q. What became of the other three Mexican officers after one had been shot?  
A. I do not know what became of those. They turned round and went back the same way they had come.

Question by Defence. Witness has been asked if, upon any visit to Gen. Pillow, he signed any statement in writing; witness will say whether he signed such statement at any other place, or where?  
A. I have—on the battle of Chapultepec.

Q. Who requested witness to sign the statement, and who drew it up?  
A. Lieut. Ripley, I believe.

Private BARNARD CARROLL, company E, 2d artillery, sworn.

Q. Was witness in the battle of Contreras, and what duty was he on that day?  
A. I was in the battle. I was employed as interpreter in the commissary department.

Q. State what you know of a Mexican officer being shot from his horse, and what became of his horse?  
A. On looking round to my right I observed the Mexicans retreating from the church. One, whom I took to be a colonel, came over in the direction of the road where our troops were, and went toward the field. Seeing I could not get my horse across the ditch, I dismounted and gave him to a musician. At this time there came up, as appeared to me, some officers mounted. I then crossed the ditch, which I had some difficulty in doing. When crossing, there were some shots fired close to the ditch. At the part where I was crossing, on going to the other side of the ditch, I observed the officer fall from his horse. A voice from among the mounted persons on the road said to me: "My man, you will catch that horse for me." I turned round to see who addressed me, and, from his appearance, judged that he was a general officer. I then advanced and caught the horse. From the appearance of the saddle and bridle, and sword scabbard and belt which was attached to the pommel of the saddle, I believed that he must have been an officer of some rank. A man came to me and demanded the horse, but I refused to give him up. Lieut. Longstreet next came, addressed me by name, and ordered me to give up the horse, which I obeyed, and followed Capt. Kearny's dragoons within a few hundred yards of the Garita. After returning to my regiment, the circumstance of Lieut. Longstreet's having taken the horse from me was reported to Col. Belton and Garland.

Several witnesses were examined concerning Gen. Pillow's wound, but without adding any facts of importance to what has already appeared.

### THIRTIETH DAY.

Captain PRATT, sworn for the prosecution, was asked concerning the capture of Private Daniel Ayres. Gen. Pillow objected, and the question was argued. Court decided that the question must be limited to general character for veracity.

Thus limited, Capt. Pratt said the character was bad, but could not say he did not believe him under oath. Sergeant Samuel Ross testified to the same effect.

### THIRTY-FIRST DAY.

Lieut. Col. HYRCROSS was examined at great length concerning the time at which Gen. Scott arrived on the battle ground of Contreras. He made a memorandum of all the staff movements on that day, by which memorandum it appeared that Gen. Scott reached the ground at 3 P. M. [Gen. Pillow's witnesses made it 4 P. M.]

### THIRTY-SECOND DAY.

There is nothing of particular interest in the proceedings of the thirty-second day, which appears to have been the last at the city of Mexico.

Readers will notice, in the preceding summary, that some evidence was given in support of the "Leonidas" story about Gen. Pillow's killing a Mexican officer. The evidence altogether seems to be very questionable; and, even admitting it to be true, it by no means bears out the Leonidas account, which speaks of a personal, hand to hand conflict, preceded by a formal challenge in the Spanish language. According to the account of Private Ayres—the only officer who pretends to have seen the affair—it appears that Gen. Pillow only fired

a long pistol shot at a group of Mexicans, who were probably flying from the battle, and who made no hostile demonstration whatever. Whether the shot took effect or not seems to be a matter of great uncertainty.

On the 9th instant, the Court re-assembled at New Orleans, and, having concluded its business in that city, adjourned to meet at Louisville, where several new witnesses are to be examined. The Court will then adjourn to Frederick, (Md.), where it is to convene on the 29th of the present month for the completion of its business.

THIRTY-THIRD DAY.—May 9, 1848.

JOHN MAGNINIS called and duly sworn.

By the Judge Advocate.—Q. Look at the paper signed "Leonidas," and state what you know in relation to that paper.

A. It was on the night of the 7th or 8th of the morning of the 8th of September last, say about 2 o'clock, that I first saw the paper. (Leonidas.) I was awake by the fireman, and informed that the Mexican news had arrived. (Witness here stated that it was his business to make up the Mexican news arriving at night, as the editors were generally absent.) Among the letters and papers in the package or packages was this letter which I have in my hand, (No. 3,) as near as I can identify any document that I had once in my possession. I afterwards gave the letter to Mr. James L. Freaner.

Q. Do you know what package that paper came in?  
A. To the best of my recollection, it came in a package with some letters and documents from Mr. Freaner of Mexican news.

Q. Do you consider Mr. James L. Freaner as your authorized agent for correct reports of what transpires in and about the army in the Delta, where the war is, and if so, would the letter signed "Leonidas" have been published in your paper if it had not come to you enclosed in your package of correspondence?  
A. I consider Mr. Freaner as an authorized agent for correct reports of what transpires in Mexico. I believe the letter signed "Leonidas" would not have been published in the Delta if it had not come to me in the package, or supposed to have come in his package, and with his sanction. The packages were broken open and their contents mixed together when I was called upon. I believed then it (the "Leonidas" letter) came in Mr. Freaner's package, and I believe so now.

Judge ALEXANDER WALKER called and duly sworn.

By the Judge Advocate.—Q. Look at the paper No. 3, of the letter of Leonidas, and state your knowledge of that paper.

A. I was the editor of the Delta, having charge of the editorial matter, especially that portion of the paper devoted to Mexican news. Mr. Magninis, whose testimony has just been taken, being always on the spot, is in the habit of examining and arranging the packages which come from Mexico in my absence. The Mary Kingsland, the steamer which brought the first dispatches from Mexico, arrived in the city of the valley, arriving in this city on the morning of the 8th of September last, about two o'clock. The packages brought for the Delta were broken in the office, in order to get out for that morning's edition a hasty account of the battles. When I came to the editorial office I found, among the letters which had been brought by the Mary Kingsland, this letter of Leonidas, which is marked No. 3, and which I presume had been sent by our regular correspondent, Mr. James L. Freaner. I read the letter, and, not being pleased with its style or character, laid it aside for consideration. Finding, however, that the letter contained some information relative to the battles, and knowing the great anxiety of the public to catch at every report or statement bearing on those interesting events, and believing it had been approved of by our correspondent, I thought proper to publish it on the 10th of September, in cancellations, omissions, and alterations, the object of which was to improve its style and to moderate the extravagance of its praise of particular officers and corps; believing that the public would value it as we did, as the emanation of some young officer, whose observations, being confined to the operations of his own corps, led him naturally to exaggerate its achievements. I will state the alterations. On the second page is the first interpolation, which I feel certain was made by me; it is the word "victorious" substituted for "triumphant." I think the words "to advance," on the same page, were erased by me. On the fourth page the next interpolation of which I have a very distinct recollection, and of the object in view in making it, was the words "were compelled to wade." I erased "ditch." A few lines further on, the word "was" and "with great ardor" interpolated. The erasures and cancellations on the fourth page were all made by me. On the fifth page there is one erasure of "Gen. Pillow" and an interpolation of "Gen. Smith," which I made. All the erasures and interpolations on the sixth, seventh, and eighth pages were made by me. I do not see one that was not, except a suppression, was made by the writer.

By Prosecution.—Q. Have any attempts been made to influence the Delta towards certain general officers of the United States Army; has any undue influence been used towards that end, and, if so, through whom, and in respect to what general officers?  
A. When Gen. Pillow returned from the battle of Cerro Gordo he was attacked in the papers for his conduct in that battle. I, as the editor of the Delta, defended him and replied to those attacks, without knowing Gen. Pillow personally. This led to a controversy between the Delta and other papers, which induced the political and personal friends of Gen. Pillow to look upon the Delta as the paper which was most likely to defend him, and as the paper which was most likely to have occasion to refer to Gen. Pillow after the Cerro Gordo victory, until after the battle of Contreras and Churubusco. Up to that time my relations with Gen. Pillow did not extend beyond a simple introduction and short conversation with him upon general subjects, which introduction and conversation were accidental, as I was desirous of avoiding any intimacy with an officer who had just been defeated, and with some claims on me as the member of the same political party as himself.

By Prosecution.—Q. Was any indication given to those interested in the Delta that it would be to the advantage of said newspaper to change its course in reference to certain general officers of the U. S. Army; and if so, in respect to what general officers, and by whom?  
A. The Delta was in the Delta and in this city have approached me with a view of inducing me to defend those gentlemen in their controversy with Gen. Scott, by arguments addressed to my political bias, not by any influences that would be unusual, or perhaps improper.

By Defence.—Q. Witness will examine the number of the Delta here shown, containing the first publication of the letter of Leonidas, (No. 3,) dated Sept. 10, 1847, and say if the editorial remarks preceding its insertion were those which controlled the action of the editors in its insertion.

A. The editorial I request may be entered upon the record, and I then answer by saying it speaks for itself. "As every thing relating to the great battles recently fought near the city of Mexico is at present deeply interesting, we give the following description of those battles, written by a gentleman attached to the division of Gen. Pillow. The *esprit du corps* of the writer may have led him into a natural and excusable excess of praise of his own division, but, as he says, we give him in disparagement of the other divisions of the army, we give his letter, omitting some parts of it, in order to get it into our present issue."

Q. Witness will state at what time the letter addressed to Mr. Sidel was written, and if the letter referred to was the same recently published in the Delta, in which Gen. Pillow defended himself against the attacks of the press, in connecting his name with the authorship of the Leonidas letter, and against Gen. Scott's charges. Give also the date of the letter, and the name of the editor of that paper.

A. I cannot recollect the date of the letter. The object of the letter is correctly described in the question.

Q. In the note to Mr. Sidel, referred to by witness, he will state if Gen. Pillow did not say he was persuaded the hostility of the Delta towards him had proceeded from a misapprehension on the part of its editors in regard to Gen. Pillow's official reports, and under the impression that he (Gen. Pillow) had some agency in the Leonidas letter, and that, as that question was put to rest by Major Burn's avowal, and as he could see no interest of the Delta which could be promoted by a hostile course, he hoped, upon this light coming before the public, there would be no disposition felt to assail him. Was this the general character of the private note referred to which induced the opinion, expressed by witness above, in regard to the object of that letter?

A. As far as my recollection serves that is the general tenor of the note.

By the Court.—Q. At the bottom of the page of the manuscript original of the Leonidas communication is what purported to be a letter addressed to the editor of the Delta, signed "A. W. Burns, U. S. A."—was that letter a part of the manuscript as it came to your hands in New Orleans?

A. Yes.

The Court, after hearing these witnesses, formally adjourned to convene at Louisville.

AN EXPERIENCED FEMALE TEACHER is wanted immediately as principal of the Everettsville Female Academy. She must be well qualified to teach all the English and Latin languages, and to instruct in the usual branches of drawing and painting. Satisfactory testimonials as to character and qualifications will be required. Address the subscriber, post paid at Waynesboro', Wayne county, N. C. may 10—3w

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## BREVET APPOINTMENTS, &c.

### OFFICIAL.—FROM THE UNION.

NEW YORK, MAY 15, 1848.

THE RELIGIOUS ANNIVERSARY.—As the great pressure upon your columns of interesting matter from all parts of the world may render it impracticable for you to quote very largely from the published proceedings of the religious and charitable societies, whose anniversaries have been celebrated in this city during the past week, perhaps some general items in a condensed form may be acceptable.

American Bible Society.—The thirty-second anniversary of this important and truly Christian and philanthropic association was held in the Broadway Tabernacle on Thursday, Hon. THEODORE FRELIINGHOVEN, the President of the Society, occupying the chair. In opening the meeting, the President made a brief and happy address, in which he alluded to the present remarkable condition of the civilized world, the intimate connexion between civil and religious liberty, and the great importance of the distribution and universal spread of the Scriptures, in which the great doctrine is every where inculcated, that man is born for liberty, the liberty of truth and of law.

Three of the Vice Presidents of the Society have died within the past year, viz. John Quincy Adams, Alexander Henry, and Peter G. Stuyvesant. The receipts of the Society for the past year have been upwards of two hundred and fifty-four thousand dollars, being an increase of more than forty-nine thousand dollars over the previous year. Upwards of six hundred and fifty-five thousand Bibles and Testaments have been distributed by the Society during the year, being an increase of twenty-eight thousand over the previous year, and making the whole number of copies distributed by the Society since its formation amount to 5,880,095. One hundred and sixteen auxiliary societies have been added to the parent society during the year. A number of earnest and interesting speeches were made, and many resolutions relating to the operations of the Society were passed, among which were pledges to raise ten thousand dollars a year for two years to come to aid the distribution of the Bible in France.

American Tract Society.—Twenty-third anniversary in the Tabernacle on Wednesday. All the operations of this Society have largely increased during the past year. During the year the Society has issued thirty-three new publications, in six languages, ten of which publications are volumes. The Society's list of publications numbers 3,313; of which 231 are volumes; besides upwards of two hundred publications sanctioned for publication at foreign stations in nearly one hundred different languages and dialects. The Society has distributed during the year nearly seven millions of copies of different publications, among which were nearly seven hundred thousand volumes, the rest being tracts or minor publications, but the whole making upwards of two hundred and eleven millions of pages, or perhaps one page for every fifth human being in existence. Since the commencement of the Society it has issued upwards of two thousand millions of pages, or about two pages for every present inhabitant of the earth. The receipts of the Society for the year have exceeded two hundred and thirty-seven thousand dollars, nearly half of which was from donations, and the rest from sales of a portion of their publications. Colportage has become an exceedingly important branch of the operations of this society. Two hundred and six colporteurs were in commission by the Society on the 1st of April, and 291 have been in commission some part of the year, besides one hundred and six students from colleges and theological institutions, employed as colporteurs during their vacations. These colporteurs have been distributed over the country during the year as follows: In Rhode Island 1, Connecticut 4, Vermont 2, New York 75, New Jersey 15, Pennsylvania 38, Delaware 1, Maryland 11, Virginia 35, North Carolina 3, South Carolina 1, Georgia 14, Florida 3, Alabama 16, Louisiana 12, Texas 5, Mississippi 3, Arkansas 3, Missouri 12, Tennessee 29, Kentucky 20, Ohio 47, Indiana 33, Illinois 12, Iowa 4, Michigan 8, Wisconsin 3, and Mexico 1. It is added that three have recently commenced operations in Mexico. The whole number of families visited during the year is 254,308, or about one-sixteenth of the whole population of the United States. Upwards of eighty-one thousand books have been distributed gratuitously among families during the year, besides nearly five millions pages of tracts. Among the families visited 21,401 families were found destitute of the Bible; of these, 20,215 were supplied by the colporteurs with the Bible or Testament.

The operations of this Society are almost co-extensive with the inhabited parts of the globe, their funds and publications being distributed through the length and breadth of the continents, as well as among the distant isles of the ocean. Institutions or associations like these must necessarily exert a great and important influence upon the character, progress, and welfare of the human family; and, as far as they are conducted upon elevated principles and in the pure spirit of christianity, their labors cannot be too highly appreciated.

American Society for meliorating the condition of the Jews.—The twenty-fifth anniversary of this Society was held on Wednesday evening. The operations of the Society are harmonious and prosperous, though its pecuniary means have been small. It has received and expended during the year a little over five thousand dollars. One of the speakers, Rev. Mr. Dowling, estimated the number of Jews in the world at about eight millions. He considered that the Gentiles owed the Jews a debt of everlasting gratitude as the conservators of the word of God, the kinemen of prophets and apostles, and even of Jesus Christ himself. Rev. Dr. Tyng made an interesting address, arguing that efforts for the conversion of the Jews were among the highest of Christian duties. He looked for the literal second coming of Christ; and in that day Jerusalem would take her promised place at the head of the nations, and become the metropolis of an empire such as present monarchies in vain attempt to typify.

American Home Missionary Society.—Receipts for the past year a little over a hundred and forty thousand dollars. There has been an increase of thirty-four missionaries employed by the Society the past year, twenty-eight of whom are in the Western States. The report of the executive committee sets forth in strong language the vast and growing importance of the Mississippi valley, and the necessity of additional labor to counteract the evil tendency of annexation and conquest. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Baileger, Rev. Dr. Bacon, of New Haven, Rev. Mr. Dwight, of Portland, Rev. Mr. King, of Dublin, Ireland, and others.

American Temperance Union.—The Tabernacle was crowded almost to suffocation on Thursday evening to witness the interesting exercises of this Society. There must have been more than three thousand persons present. The chair was occupied by Chancellor Walworth, the President of the Society, who made an able address. Rev. Mr. Marsh, Corresponding Secretary, read the annual report. Among the important facts given in this document, it was stated that, in the United States and Great Britain alone, one hundred thousand persons died annually from drunkenness. The greatest interest of the proceedings of the evening had reference to the condition of France, as a field above all others requiring efforts for temperance reform. A gentleman from France made an address in French, which was translated by Rev. Mr. Kirk, calling earnestly on this country to aid the temperance cause in France. Mr. Kirk made an eloquent address on the condition of France, paying a very high compliment to Lamartine, which called forth strong applause from the audience. Highly interesting addresses were also made by Senator John F. Hale, of New Hampshire, Rev. Dr. Tyng, and others. But I must stop for to-day, though I had intended to notice several other Societies.

NEW YORK, MAY 17, 1848.

National Flag of Italy in New York.—The ship Carolina, Captain CORRAO, from Sicily, arrived at this port on Sunday, bearing at her mast-head the national flag of regenerated and united Italy, a symbol of Italian nationality before unknown since the days of the Roman empire. The event produced a most lively sensation among the Italian residents here, who held a public meeting at the French hotel, in Broadway, last evening, to give expression to their feelings and sentiments on the occasion. The meeting was full of enthusiasm. Capt. Corrao was present and most warmly greeted, and several spirited addresses were delivered. The meeting finally resulted in the adoption of resolutions and the appointment of a committee to have prepared an elegant Italian flag to be presented to Capt. Corrao, and to request him to leave the one which he brought with him to be preserved in this city. Subscriptions were taken on the spot to carry out the objects of the meeting.

FRANCE.—Every body here is looking with admiration at the present aspect of affairs in France. The peaceful balleting of two hundred thousand people in Paris, and three

quarters of their ballots cast on the side of law and order, really put New York to the blush. Instead of sending a delegation, as has been proposed, to teach the young republic the theory and practice of our political institutions, it may be wiser perhaps to invite a delegation from Paris to come over and teach our New York boys how to vote.

What is the philosophy of this quiet and successful movement of the French people in their elections? How are we to account for such a result, thought to be hardly compatible with the character and condition of the French people? It appears to me that the calm of this revolution is to be attributed mainly to the terrible tempest of the revolution of '93. The severe trial of that day has left an abiding impression on the French mind. Many of them have read the sad story, and most of all of them have had some sort of a picture of it from oral tradition. They have something like an impression that their fathers were shipwrecked, and perished in the midst of a terrible and disastrous tempest. They now find themselves suddenly on a similar wreck, adrift at sea without sails, compass, or rudder. The memory of the fate of their fathers comes over them with terrific power. They shudder at their condition, and instinctively say to themselves and to each other, How shall we best escape from this great peril? Let us have no quarrels or contentions, but strive together to bring our floating wreck if possible to the land before the tempest overtakes us. It appears to me this feeling must now be a strong one in the French character, and that it is this feeling that will hold them quiet and safely guide them through their great crisis.

I am told that Lamartine, whose fame is world-wide and brilliant as a star of the first magnitude, secured a residence in England to retire to, in case things should take an unfavorable turn in France. He married an English lady, and is said to have an ample amount of private property.

Gen. Scott.—Many of our citizens are regretting the letter of Gen. Scott, published here to-day, stating his intention of leaving the vessel, in which he is now on his passage, at the Narrows, at the entrance of this harbor, and repair to his home in New Jersey without visiting the city. Our people feel disappointed at this; they want to see him and take him by the hand, and give him thanks and honor for his public services, and the more so because of the shabby treatment he has received from the present Administration.

DEATH OF RICHARD H. TOLER, Esq.

We deeply regret to find in the Richmond Whig of yesterday the following announcement of the death of his Senior Editor:

Our paper goes forth to-day clad in the sable garb of mourning for one who has, during the space of more than twenty years, directed its course with consummate address, and inspired its columns with an interest only inferior to the skill with which its general aim has been pursued. RICHARD H. TOLER is no more. After a life spent almost from boyhood in the arduous profession of an editor—a profession so important to the public—so full of trials—to lightly esteemed by the majority of mankind—he expired yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, at his lodgings at the Powhatan House, in the 49th year of his age. We have scarcely ever known a deeper glow to be cast over this community by any event than has now fallen upon it from the death of this amiable and excellent man.

To the Whig party, especially, his loss will be nearly irreparable. Where will they find the same ability, the same perseverance, the same steadiness of purpose, the same cheerfulness in defeat, the same moderation in victory?

Mr. Toler was a man deeply and generally beloved, even by political adversaries than almost any person we ever knew. When the many desperate political conflicts in which he had been engaged, and the fact that he was never in the habit of concealing his opinions, good or bad, of any political man, are taken into consideration, this has always appeared to us singular to the last degree; nor were we able even now to account for the fact, which we believe nevertheless to be a fact, that after his long career as a political editor, he should at last have gone to his grave without leaving half a dozen enemies behind him. It is to be accounted for, we presume, upon the fact, that he was known to all—friends and foes—Whigs and Democrats—to be one of the best and most amiable of men, and that what would give lasting offense from others, from him only evoked a temporary pain. His nature was exceedingly open and generous, and he was completely, from a sense of duty, to inflict pain, it distressed him almost as much as his victim.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The Rev. Dr. PIERCE recently made application to the Methodist Episcopal General Conference, (North), now in session in Pittsburgh, to be admitted as a delegate from the Southern Division of the Church. It was refused, and Dr. Pierce has returned the following answer to the annunciation:

To the Bishop and Members of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Rev. and Dear Brethren:—I have received two extracts from your journal of the 4th and 5th instants. From these extracts I learn you decline receiving me in my proper character as the accredited delegate of the M. E. Church South, and only invite me to a seat within the bar as due to me on account of my private and personal merits. These considerations I shall appreciate, and will reciprocate them with you in all the private and social life. But within the bar of the General Conference I can only be known in my official character.

You will therefore regard this communication as final on the part of the M. E. Church South. She can never renew the offer of fraternal relations between the two great bodies of Wesleyan Methodists in the United States. But the proposition can be renewed at any time, either now or hereafter, by the M. E. Church North, and I ever may, upon the basis of the plan of separation, as adopted by the Conference of 1844, the Church South will cordially entertain the proposition.

With sentiments of deep regard, and with feelings of disappointed hope, I am yours, in christian fellowship,

L. PIERCE,  
Pittsburg, May 9, 1848.